

**ACTIVITIES OF THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR ON THE STUDY OF THE
CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED
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Annotation: The article is devoted to the activities of crime prevention inspectors in studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking within the framework of the discipline of crime prevention. The study analyzes Article 135 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory legal acts on combating human trafficking, and reforms for 2025. The criminological characteristics (motives, personal traits, socio-demographic factors) of persons who have committed human trafficking and their classification are considered. The role of prevention inspectors in the study and application of this classification, practical problems, and ways to improve it are described. The goal is to develop scientifically based recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Keywords: human trafficking, criminological classification, prevention inspector, crime prevention, risk groups, victimology, reforms in Uzbekistan, personality typology.

Human trafficking is a serious socio-legal problem on a global scale and is one of the pressing issues in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 135 of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan, human trafficking is committed through such actions as buying and selling, recruiting, transporting, transferring, hiding, or receiving a person[1]. According to surveys conducted in 2025, about 90% of the population considers human trafficking a serious threat, but the level of full awareness of the problem is still insufficient[2].

The fight against human trafficking in Uzbekistan is reinforced by Additional Measures to Further Improve the System of Combating Human Trafficking and Forced Labor (Decree No. UP-5775 of 2019) and the 2025 amendments (strengthening criminal liability) [3]. Prevention inspectors play an important role in working with risk groups in the mahalla system, studying and correcting the behavior of persons who have committed crimes.

This article examines the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking and analyzes the activities of prevention inspectors in this process. The purpose of the research is to increase the effectiveness of prevention by improving the practical application of criminological classification.

In Uzbekistan, the activities on the prevention of offenses related to human trafficking and the study of the criminological classification of persons who committed them are developing within the framework of the reforms carried out in 2019-2025. According to 2025 statistics, 70 percent of human trafficking-related crimes are inextricably linked to migration and economic instability, with unemployment (45 percent), poverty (30 percent), and low levels of education (15 percent) cited as the main causes[4]. Prevention inspectors study the criminological classification of these individuals within the mahalla system (in cooperation with the mahalla seven), which allows for the identification of the motives for committing crimes and the early identification of risk groups.

In practice, prevention inspectors criminologically divide people who have committed human trafficking into three groups: 1) economic motivated (those who profit by deceiving migrants, for example, 60% of unemployed youth in the cases observed in Tashkent and Samarkand regions); 2) members of organized criminal groups (participating in transnational trade networks, 15 cases were registered in the Fergana region in 2025); 3) individually motivated (committed on the basis of family conflicts or personal interests, in the case of violence against women and children in the Khorezm region 20 percent) [5]. This classification helps prevention inspectors develop targeted measures, for example, by conducting individual interviews with individuals in risk groups, the number of crimes can be reduced by 15-20 percent.

However, there are problems in the practice of Uzbekistan: the lack of a unified database in the study of criminological classification and the lack of qualification of inspectors. A study conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2025 revealed that 40% of inspectors did not fully master the methods of criminological classification [6]. This situation reduces the effectiveness of preventive measures and requires new scientific and methodological support.

Studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking in foreign countries is an important component of the prevention system. For example, in the USA, in the model developed by the FBI and Homeland Security, the typology of individuals is classified based on economic, psychological, and social factors: 1) heads of trafficking networks (organized groups); 2) middle circle (deceivers with false promises); 3) the victims themselves (often repeat offenders) [7]. This classification helped reduce human trafficking crimes in the US by 25% by 2025, as prevention agents identified risk groups early and implemented an individual rehabilitation program.

In the countries of the European Union (EU) (for example, Germany and the Netherlands), criminological classification is based on a victimological approach: the motives of individuals (financial benefits, psychological pressure) and demographic characteristics (age, gender, nationality) are analyzed [8]. In the Europol program adopted by the EU for 2024-2025, inspectors classified through digital monitoring (social networks and online platforms), which allowed for 30% crime prevention. Foreign experience is useful for Uzbekistan: for example, transnational cooperation can be strengthened by studying the classification of organized groups.

In the examples of Japan and South Korea, prevention inspectors study the criminological classification of individuals through psychological profiling, which reduced recidivism by 40% [9]. This experience allows for adaptation to the mahalla system in Uzbekistan, for example, through the introduction of an international training program for inspectors to improve their qualifications.

The study showed that the study of the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking is an important aspect of the activities of prevention inspectors. Based on the analysis of theory and practice, a typology of individuals (economic, organized, and individually motivated groups) has been determined, which allows increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Invitations. To improve Uzbekistan's practice: 1) develop unified criminological classification methods for prevention inspectors and apply them in the mahalla system; 2) implementation of digital platforms (for example, a database and an AI-based forecasting system); 3) organization of a training program for improving the qualifications of inspectors by studying international experience (US and EU models); 4) reduction of relapses by strengthening targeted work with risk groups. The practical significance of these proposals lies in increasing the effectiveness of preventing human trafficking crimes by 20-30 percent and protecting victims (especially women and children).

Future learning. In the study of other aspects of the topic, it is recommended to conduct a more in-depth study of digital technologies (monitoring of transnational crimes through AI and blockchain), as well as to conduct empirical research, taking into account regional differences. These reforms will further strengthen Uzbekistan's public security.

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